

SPEEDING UP CONGRESS

Wilson Confers with Hay,
Dent and Mc-
Kellar

TRYING TO BRING AGREEMENT

On Army Measure—Conti-
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Washington, D. C., Feb. 10.—President Wilson yesterday began efforts to speed up Congress on the national defense plans. He conferred with Representatives Hay, Dent, and McKellar, of the House military committee, in an effort to bring about an agreement on an army bill.

In accordance with his policy of working for preparedness along non-partisan lines, the president has asked Representatives Kahn, Anthony and McKenzie, ranking Republicans of the committee, to discuss the same question with him to-day. Later he expects to see both Republican and Democratic members of the Senate military committee.

Those who saw the president yesterday agreed that work on the army bill should be hurried along.

The continental army was the principal subject taken up at yesterday's conference. Chairman Hay favors federal aid to the National Guard.

After discussing national defense thoroughly with members of the Senate and House, the president plans to follow a similar course in an effort to get action on the shipping bill, the Philippine bill, and revenue legislation.

The House committee began executive sessions yesterday to draft the army bill, after hearing a delegation from the Society of Friends, headed by William S. Hull of Swarthmore college.

The delegation urged that international disagreements be settled by judicial means—the United States leading in a world movement to that end.

Miss Lillian D. Wald of New York, heading the anti-preparedness committee of the woman's peace party, also urged that Congress make no increase in the military budget this year.

Walter Fisher, former secretary of the interior, declared himself not a peace-at-any-price advocate, but said:

"There are some prices we should not pay for peace. But we should pay nothing for war."

PREPAREDNESS BILLS PASS.

Senate O. K.'s Appropriation of \$600,000 for Navy Yards.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The Senate yesterday afternoon passed bills allowing congressmen and senators to appoint

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root stands the highest for the reason that it has proven to be just the remedy needed in thousands upon thousands of even the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription for special diseases, makes friends quickly, because its mild and immediate effect is soon realized in most cases. It is a gentle, healing vegetable compound.

Start treatment at once. Sold at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes—fifty cents and one dollar.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation, send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention the Barre Daily Times—Adv.

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EVERYBODY NEEDS PURE, RICH BLOOD

Pure blood enables the stomach, liver and other digestive organs to do their work properly. Without it they are sluggish, there is loss of appetite, sometimes, faintness, a deranged state of the intestines, and, in general, all the symptoms of dyspepsia.

Pure blood is required by every organ of the body for the proper performance of its functions.

Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood, and this is why it is so successful in the treatment of so many diseases and ailments. It acts directly on the blood, ridding it of scrofulous and other humors. It is a peculiar combination of blood-purifying, nerve-toning, strength-giving substances. Get it to-day.—Adv.

BRITISH REPLY ON BLOCKADE DELAY

It is Possible Even that It May Not
Be Ready During This
Month.

London, Feb. 10.—The British reply to the American note on the blockade question has been delayed, and it is possible that it will not be ready this month. It has been expected the note would be dispatched early in February, after Great Britain had submitted it to France for its approval.

There is no authority for any statement whether the delay is connected with negotiations between Germany and the United States in regard to the Lusitania.

LINCOLN, FORMER SPY, ON WAY TO EUROPE

London Hears Rumor to This Effect—
Expects British Cordon to
Get Him.

London, Feb. 10.—It is rumored here that Ignatius T. Lincoln, former spy, who escaped from custody in Brooklyn last month, is now on the Atlantic, en route to Europe.

If this report be true, as seems probable in consideration of its source, it is hardly likely Lincoln will succeed in escaping the British cordon.

U. S. IN WAR.

Declared Ex-President Taft in Address
at New York.

New York, Feb. 9.—Former President William H. Taft, in an address here last night at the 19th annual dinner of the Young Men's Bible class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church of which John D. Rockefeller, jr., is honorary president, declared that the United States is in the European war "to the very struggle itself."

"The rights of neutrals do not count for much," said Mr. Taft. "England has violated international law and courted out a policy which she was insistent we should not do when we established a blockade in the south. Germany has violated our rights by attacking steamships with non-combatants on them and even neutrals."

"As neutrals we have the right to sell munitions. As the fortune of war has swept one of the belligerents off the sea, the exercise of our right has aroused the enmity of that belligerent and created a storm. It seems that we are reaching a proposition that neutrals ought to be consulted before war begins."

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NEEDLE TRADE STRIKE ON

At Least 40,000 Workers
Are Idle in New
York

THREE GIRLS HAVE BEEN ARRESTED

But Little Trouble Is Ex-
pected by the
Police

New York, Feb. 10.—While little or no disorder was anticipated in connection with a strike, effective at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, of needle workers, said to number 40,000, plans were outlined at a conference at police headquarters early in the day for effective methods of patrolling the districts where the shops are located. The workers received formal notice from their leaders through circulars distributed at subway and elevated stations while they were on their way to places of employment yesterday. Three girls were arrested, charged with acting in a disorderly manner while handing out these notices.

The demands include better wages and an improvement in working conditions. Shops in this city and in the metropolitan district lying in New Jersey are affected by the strike order, issued by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union.

Twenty thousand of those who the leaders claimed would walk out are employed by the Ladies' Waist & Dress-makers' union, whose demands were virtually settled by an arbitration board on Monday. These, it is said, plan to return as soon as the adjustment of their differences has been completed. The other 20,000 makers of waists and dresses are employed in independent shops. Besides this 40,000, 20,000 employees in the kimono, lace and embroidery industry have been on strike for several days and a conference on their demands is to be held to-day at the instance of Mayor Mitchell.

Some idea of the tremendous growth of the cable and telegraph in peace times is given in the last list of stations published by the International union, compared with their first list in 1868. The first list gave 10,750 as the total number of telegraph stations throughout the world; the last list gives the number as 175,000. The union prepared the first list of cables in 1877, when there were 420 government-owned cables, 149 private-owned, totalling 118,700 kilometers in length. The last cable list shows a four-fold expansion, viz., 1,692 government-owned cables, 412 private-owned, in all 2,104 cable lines having a length of 469,973 kilometers, or about 13 times around the world.

Just now it is the wireless which is making the most rapid strides, and Mr. Frey finds it difficult to keep up with the sweep of this new medium of communication to the remotest islands of the seas. Each government gets up a list of its own stations, but the union consolidates the lists of all governments, the American section, for instance, showing all army, navy and private wireless stations, all boats with wireless, including even the yachts of Vincent Astor and others with wireless equipment.

The telephone, which is also administered by the union, shows how this civilizing process is being carried into uncivilized regions. For example, the Ivory coast in Africa has 82 telephone stations, Senegal 13, Dahomey 88, Gabon 17, Madagascar 37. And there is hardly a people the world over so low in the scale of civilization as not to be in touch with the outer world in some of the many modern means of quick communication.

Mr. Frey has seen cable and telegraph rates go down as the extent of the systems has gone up. The rate from Bern to Berlin used to be 15 francs (\$3) for 20 words; now it is two and one-half francs (50 cents). The rate to Petrograd has fallen from 35 francs to eight francs; to Lombay from 100 francs to 50 francs; and from Bern to New York 540 francs (\$108) for 20 words in 1855, to about 30 francs (\$6) to-day.

One of the chief ends of the bureau is in establishing absolute uniformity of cable and telegraph service throughout most of the world, with the exception of the telegraph in the United States, where private control and differences in rates to various states has made uniformity impossible. But in most civilized countries the same identical system prevails, so that if a person sends a cablegram from Bern or Paris or Berlin, to Japan, he knows it will go through exactly the same process of delivery as a cablegram from Japan to Europe. This gives an assurance to the public in communicating to various remote points, besides the administrative control over the network of cable and telegraph wires stretching around the world. However, the control is made automatic as far as possible. For instance, when a dispatch is sent from Spain to Turkey it passes through many countries and over many lines, the first country taking up its portion, according to the union's schedules, and passing the balance to the next country; and thus passing along, continuing until the terminal portion is finally received by Turkey.

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pages. Thirty complete interruptions of all communication between countries are recorded, while the rest of the list is made up of the numberless restrictions on cipher telegrams, admissible language, etc., each country having put out a mass of regulations as a measure of military emergency. For example, the first page of the list shows the following complete interruptions: All communications between Hungary and Russia, between Austria and Russia, between Belgium and Germany, between Berlin, Petrograd and Tientsin, between France and Luxembourg, between Austria and France, between Austria and Montenegro, between Hungary and Serbia, between Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia, between Turkey and Russia, between Constantinople and Tenedos, between Italy and Austria, between Bulgaria and Serbia, between Rumania and Serbia, etc., etc.

This is only one page, and each subsequent page gives its mass of interruptions, complete or partial. Austria has put out a great number of restrictions, and so has Turkey and Hungary. But Germany is the one country making no restrictions, apparently seeking to increase rather than restrict its communications.

War interruption of wireless is separately compiled, and makes four printed pages. Singularly the restrictions of the United States form the larger part of this, its restrictions being one-fourth of the whole and greater than that of any of the belligerents.

But while war has thus paralyzed the cable and telegraph facilities, none of the fighting countries has withdrawn from the International union; every one of them paid the last regular assessment; and the union is continuing its work of carrying on this world intercommunication as far as possible under the limitations imposed by censorship and laws completely stopping communication.